DEBATE ON THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL BEGUN IN THE HOUSE.

Menry Cabot Lodge Opens the Fight in Paver of the Bill-Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina Argues that the Cry of a Free Ballot and a Fair Count to a Belusion and a Fraud as Long as New York and Connecticat are Misrepresented in the Beante-A New Jersey Republican Makes a Mirong Argument Against the Bill,

WASHINGTON, June 26.-In the Senate to-day a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Call. directing the Secretary of the Senate to prepare a table showing the number of bills introduced by each Senator and the number of them passed, was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds moved to lay it on the table, remarking ironically that as the test of a Senator's value was the number of bills introduced by him, and as he found that under that test he | Mr. Edmunds) was not of much value, he wished to have the resolution tabled. After an explanation by Mr. Call of his motive in offering the resolution, the motion was agreed to,

The House bill for the admission of Wroming as a State was then taken up, and Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) addressed the Senate, He declared himself in favor of the admission of Wyoming and of all the other Territories except Utah when they had sufficient population and sufficient wealth to justify their assumption of State Governments; but he was unwilling to see Wyoming admitted in the way now proposed, and he gave the reasons why, in his opinion, the passage of the pending bill would be exceedingly unwise. Mr. Jones referred to the wives of Mormons in Wyoming and Idahy witing, and said, in answer to Mr. Morgan, that he did not know how many wives each Mormon had to vote with him.

"That decends," said Mr. Vance. "On the constitution of the individual rather than on that of the Said."

enstitution of the individual father has dethat of the state."

Mr. Reagan (Dem., Tex.) opposed the bill, alleging among his reasons for doing so the provision for woman suffrage contained in the Wyoming Constitution.

At the close of Mr. Reagan's speech the Vice-President announced the question to be on the

At the close of Mr. Reagan's speech the Vice-resident amounced the question to be on the amendment ofered by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and then as there was evidently no quorum pre-ent, the roll of Senators was called to which only forty-one Senators amounced. An order was given to the Sergant-at-Arms to re-quest the attendance of absentees. It was found to be impossible, however, to got a rot-ing quorum several Senators being paired, and at the suggestion of Mr. Platt an under-standing was isaiched that the vote on the bill and amendments would begin at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

bill and amendments would begin at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

In reference to that agreement Mr. Edmands wanted it understood that it did not amount to an order of the Fennis. There ought to be one body in the country, he said, whose there was freeden of debate, lie had alwars understood that unanimous consent, while it bound the honorouse demen was not arribed the Sennic.

Mr. Stewart seplied that such agreements would have to be observed; otherwise a result would happen that would prevent the Senate from continuing to be a deliberative body.

The House bill modeling for the sale of navy yard and mival hospital lands in the city of brooklyn was passed. Then, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House met at 11 o'clock to-day. On motion of Mr. Ketcham (Lep., N. Y.), seconded by Mr. Flower (Dem., N. Y.), who said he could endorse the measure in every particular the House bill was passed granting fifteen days' leave to clocks in first and second class Post Offices. Mr. Flower said that he could say. from six years' personal experience in l'ost Oil ces, that no class of Government employees were more deserving than these clerks, and he would also favor the passage of the bill making sight hours a day's work for Post Office em-The regular order being demanded, Mr.

Loige (i.e., Mass.) began the debate upon the National Flection bid. He said that he did not think a more grave and serious subject had ever come before the floure. The bill proposed to extend existing laws regarding the election of members so that they would be effective throughout the United States whenever the people wanted them so ox ended No local machinery was disturbed he said; ballots were to be cast as at present and no secret ballot syst or was to be interfered with where build syst in was to be interfered with where it so a prevailed. The resarrance of honest elections is a making public every step and act by which the representatives of the recept were chosen to their nucleotic. To secure mibility at every size, of the election therefore, was the leading principle of the bill. Under its terms concluded the base impossitie without a resort to violence, and violence itself was multicity. As to the cower of Congress to concert such legislation, the Constitution and the decisions of the Surroute cours were also lately conclusive, it was not or ough that each to a weep fair. They must be known to be fair. It had been clarged that the bill was sectional. The acts witch it was popused to extend had been called intexts ence by the rigantic transfer in the crity of New York prier to 1870 and 1871. That certainly was not a set touch of the pries of the control of the state of awairs at that time in New 1990 of the state of awairs at that time in New 1990. fork city, cities: among other cases the Te listrict of the Sixth ward where, he said, York city, cities among other cases the Terth district of the Sixth ward where, he said, the Ismocratic sote, after throwing cut all of the Cher votes, was 551 or 11 more than the total number of every man, woman, and child residen in the district. The legislation enacted to meet those frauds had been of enormous value to the cause of honest elsetions. There were difter cities and districts where the lew was needed, investigation in one case had revealed in a patenticoken bailet lox the cuts and buttors of an inspector of elections. In his cw. State there had been complaint of the registration system, and accusations had been made that the lists were not right. If they were not right, the two made that the lists were not right, if they were not right the built would remed't the wrong. He did not believe that anylody or sarry, honest in intention and purpose, would be afraid to have the truth and the whole truth known. As to the Southern States it was apparent that many people to level that groat frauds were there committed. If the belief that such a thing as a fan election in the Fouth was high time the a mide States should put a stop to the syll, if it had to exercise every power the Constitution put into its every power the Constitution put into its

hands.
Mr. Lodge presented a number of statistics to show the insufficiency of representation in the South.
At the conclusion of his peech Mr. Lodge South.
the conclusion of his speech Mr. Lodge warmly congratulated by his Republican

was warmly congratulated by his hepothesic colleagues.

Alt, Hemphill (Dem., S. C.) followed, beginning with an argument to demonstrate the unconstitutional nature of the bill. He declared that this was not a national bill: it was sections. Under the first section some perions of the United States would be under the supervision of from two to five supervisors, according to the respective size of Congress and Indical districts. He could conceive of no homest corrects for such a provision. It could have no vision of the two the sheet varies and indicial districts. Fe could conceive of no honest
purpose for such a provision. It could have no
effect but to place the people of some districts
between the upper and nother milistones.

A good deal had been said about a new
South; but what this country really needed
was a new North-a North that will take the
view suggested by the facts and not by their
preconceived groundless; that does not believe
it has all the virtue and the rest of the country
none; that would not waste nil of list time in
remedying the supposed abuses of distant
places; that would not this an ingle-saxon
in the south a ways in the wrong when he had
any trouble with one of the African ruce.

Mr. Hemphill said that Messrs, Hiscock and
Evarta were on the floor of the Senato insrepresenting the State of New York, and the same
was true of Connection, which had been bemocratic for years. When the Hepublicans of
the North had taken the beam out of their own
eyes and fixed the lowes of the the routhern bemocrats would receive them with the nemarks,
and, if they die not take their advice, would
segnest something be between the would segnest to. Advance on hemacratic side,
Under this system which it was proposed to
revise the people of the South had been robbed
some years ago by the picked villains of the
North backed up by the bayeness of the United
States Army. The South did not want to be
put in that position again.

"We know "continued Mr. Hemphill." that
we must either rule that country or leave it he

put in that position again.

"We know," continued Mr. Hemphili, " that we must either rule that country or lease it. Now, for mysel, before the people of ite I nited States and before tied in all reverence I swear we will not leave it. [Applause,] It is the hone of our fathers. There their bones lie buried. They bought it with their blood when Comord and Lexington were the battlefelds of this country. They have banded it down tous unimpaired, and, gentlemen, are we not our fathers some? Shall the blood first turn back in our veins? Shall we transmit to coming generations a great and a noble state which has been overruled and downtroaden by a race whom for awar intended should rule over us. I do not heal tate to say that the colored man has as many rights as I have; but he can't is ye list rights and mine, too. This awais in onded to put itin again in control of the reathern State. [Intended to awakes that race premitted which is fast string att. Intended to bring a town cash.]

did not want to and would not believe anything the South might say. But there were many people in the country who believed in honesty, and he had no doubt that "when we mass back of the politicians and get to the great body of the American people, and have stated to them honestly and fairly the truth with reference to the Southern country and the black men in it, when they have understood the whole facts and have come to a conclusion. I have no doubt they will render an bonest and rikhteons verdict, and whatever that verdict may be as common citizens of a common country! pleage the people of the South to accept it as the final arbitrament of this great problem, and, relying upon Him who is the Gol of justice, we will go forward in the great work of life before us and endeavor to perform our whole duty to this country—honestly, ratriorically and faithfully.

Mr. Heinphill was loudly applanded by the hemocratans he sat down and nearly all of them pressed forward to congratulate him.

Mr. Rowell (ten., th) said that the bill was no new departure in legislation, but an enlargement of a law upon the statute books eince 1871, and which had been rejeatedly mut in operation, especially in the rural districts, it was not a revolution in government, but elimply the exercise of a power rested by the Constitution in the very beginning in Congress. The fact that congress had the power was conclusive of the necessity for using that power. He affirmed that the belief that the bilack vote was suppressed in the South was it was not a revolution of the men who controlled provided that section of the country that the suppression should continue in solte of law.

Mr. Gowell replied that he did not care to bandy words as to the genileman a knowledge.

of true. Mr. Howell replied that he did not care to

Mr. Howell replied that he did not care to bandy words as to the gentleman's knowledge, but he undertook to as that it was the universal experience and observation of unpreplied men. Had the black men voted in South Carolina at the last Presidential election, a majority of 50,000 votes would have been cast for the Republican electors and there would have been a solid Republican delegation in this Congress. Yet the total vote was but 76,835-less than 11,000 to a Congress district and the total Republican and scattering vote was only 10,460-7,000 of which was cast in one district.

listrict.

Mr. Rowell referred in a similar strain to ther Southern States. An allusion to Arkan-Mr. Rowell referred in a similar example of the Southern States. An allusion to Arkansas brought Mr. Feel to the front with a statement that in his district the elections were fair, and that there was no charge to the contrary.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Miss.) also declared that no man on earth had ever intimated that there was saything untair in the elections in his district, and he dared any man to make the assertion.

serion.

Mr. Rowell replied that he never took a date.
He did not know anything about the gordeman's district, but he did know what had
proved to be true in this and other Congresses.
Mr. Wheeler Them. Alar also denied that
there was any ground for questioning Alabama
elections.

there was any ground for questioning Alabama elections.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.), speaking of the elections in his own State, said that the vote was right in off years, and there was a small Republican vote because there was a small Republican vote because there was no organized Lepublican party in that State.

Mr. Howell replied that that fact was proof of the distranchisement of Republican negroes, and it should have stricken the conscience of the white people in the South who had made it impossible to maintain an organized Republican party in Georgia.

Mr. Crisp wanted to know how they made it impossible. The gentleman produced no facts not even a newspaper statement.

Mr. Howell replied that he know that if he found a certain condition of affairs, unnatural and improver, there must be a reason tor it.

Mr. Crisp asked why forty per cent, of the vote of Maine and Massachusetts was silent.

Mr. Rowell replied that it was not in a Irresidential year.

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Mr. Crisp asked why forty per cent, of the vote of Maine and Massachusetts was a not requested.

Mr. Rowell replied that it was not in a Treatdential year.

Mr. Criso assorted that it was, and requested
the gentleman to account for it.

Mr. Rowell said that the had the highest respect and esteem for his colleague from Georgia, and could only say that he wished he came
here with 20,000 votes, instend of 1,500.

Mr. Rowell declared that in some districts of
the south armed bodies of mon went from poll
to poil and destreyed the ballot boxes. In others boxes were studed and true ballots thrown
away. In others military comeanies were organized to fire vannon morning and night, "to
let the darkies know there is going to be a fair
election." The cabins of the negroes were fired
into, and it that was not successful, and the
legroes turned out, the military others made
the poils a target for their target practice.

Mr. Outes them. Ala, asked for names of
districts, and Mr. Rowell named three in Mississippi and one in Arkansas.

This brought Mr. McMea of Arkansas to his
feet with a strong denial as to its truth as ap-

This brought Mr. McRae of Arkansas to his feet with a strong denial at the its truth as applied to Arkansas, and shoot Mr. Rowell and Mr. Breekinridge of Arkansas were talking at the same time, the latter vigorously declaring that Mr. Rowell's statements about his district and the Clayion affair could not be substantiated.
Mr. McRae said he wanted to correct his statement that armed men had never rode about the polling places in Arkansas. That had been the case during Powell Clayton's roign, but there had been before times since.
This renewed the colleguy between Mr. Rowell and Mr. Breckinridge, and for a few minutes both were talking at once, the former refuring to yield and the latter again denouncing the statements made as laise.

refuting to yield and the latter again denouncing the statements made as laise.

Mr. I chibach (Rec., N. J.) said he could not favor this legislation. He similated the conditions of elections in many parts of the country would seem to marify the passage of such a measure. He had no doubt frauds were a measure. He had no doubt frauds were perpetrated to a certain extent both North and South. It would, however in his ordinon, be wiser to let the recoile of the several States regulate their own elections. Houd Democratic appliance. The advancement of the moral sentiment of the country and education would cring about the same results, and the relie then would be remainent. The bill was no general and uniform. The questioned the

would oring about the same results, and the relie then would be permanent. The bill was not general and uniform. Le questioned the right to make a law equitable in some districts and not in others. The new should be uniformly applicable and not dependent upon the petition of any number of citizens. United States supervisors were to be appointed, and supervisors, experience had shown, were liable, like others to seek to influence elections their own way. He thought the law would bring about conflict of authority between election officers chosen by the people and those appointed by a I nited states Judge; and this might bring about conflict of authority between election officers chosen by the people and those appointed by a I nited states Judge; and this might bring about a deplerable state of affairs. The law could not be enforced when the moral sentiment was so low as to favor corrust elections, and when that sentiment was elevated a law would be unnecessary.

Mr. Tucker (Bem., Va.) demurred to the bill generally and suscifically. He did not agree with Mr. Howell that it was a waste of time to discuss the constitutionality of the bill. On the contrary he proposed to discuss that question. He said that under the terms of the bill the supervisors were to exercise the right to determine the qualification; yet this bill provided that the States had a right to establish an educational qualification; yet this bill provided that the supervisor should point out the box; to the ignorant voter. It overrede the state qualification, and allowed the ignorant man whom the States ought to exclude to yot a newer intended that Congress should exercise the regulations. Fither Congress should exercise the regulations. Fither Congress should take charge of elections adjourned. etions absoluter of States, the conclusion of Mr. Tucker's speech the

House adjourned. LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest in and Outside of the

WASHINGTON, June 26,-The five days' debate on Tom Reed's Federal Flection bill began very tamely in the House to-day. The oppressixeliot weather or some other potent cause seems to have affected the energies of the Democrats, who seem to be accepting the situation with much tetter grace than was expected of them. There are no signs of the big row that has been all along predicted and no signs that there will be enacted in the House any such scenes as attended the debates upon the Force and Amnesty bills in the days of long ago. The attractions promised by Mr. Lodge and his colleagues failed to attract much of an audience in the galleries to-day, but the attendance of members was large, as the struggle over the Coinage bill has forced all the absoutees back to town. Flannel shirts, russet shoes, many colored sashes, and palm-leaf fans were projusely displayed, and in the cloak coms iced tea and lemonade were consumed

by the gallon.
The more Speaker Reed attempts to keep cool the tetter he looks. With his hig form enveloped in the flanuel shirt and loose gray clothing and a blue eash, which two days' wear has reduced to a small string, he looked uncomfortably warm, but as usual he kept his head cool. Henry Cabot Lodge was the most refreshing object in the House as he arose to lay before his colleagues and the country an explanation of the real meaning of his election bill and the reasons why the Lepublicans should place it upon the statute books. Mr. Lodge, like other New England statesmen, can noble state which has been overruled and downtrodden by a race whom fied never intended should rule over us? I do not best tate to say that the colored man has as many rights as I have; but he can't have his rights as I have; but he can't have his rights and mine too. This law his in on held to put thin again in coptrol of the 2 mithern State; intended to awaken that race premise which his winding state the boding roint. Members on both sides of the House had flattering attention to Mr. Lodges speech, and on all sides it was said to the House had flattering attention to Mr. Lodges speech, and on all sides it was said to the House had flattering attention to Mr. Lodges speech, and on all sides it was said to the House had flattering attention to Mr. Lodges speech, and on all sides it was said to the House had flattering attention to Mr. Lodges speech, and on all sides it was said to reserve the congranulations of his fellow members. Young air, Hemphill of South Carolina, who append the opposition to the bill for the lemonars, made a good speech, but a remarkably temperate one. He is one of the remarkably temperate one. He is one of the color.

the Democratic side, and, while his speech to-day was entirely dispassionate, the Democrats

the Democratic side, and, while his speech today was entirely dispassionate, the Democrats
regarded it as a very strong argument agains
the bill.

In the latter part of the day, after Mr. Rowell of lillinois, Chairman of the Committee on
Elections, had stirred up the Democratic members and scored Air, Breckinridge of Arkansas, whose contested case is still on file, and
after Mr. Leithach of New Jersey, a forminent Republican had attacked the bill and
been congratulated therefor by Mr. Coloman
and other Reguloicans, things got a little
warm, but there was nothing like excitement
of undue disorder at any time. It is said by
some of the Democratic leaders that they have
informally agreed not to make any unreasonable opposition to the bill, reeling satisfied thatic cannot pass the senate and that the Republicans will be glad enough to drop it after the
country has been Pearl from on the
subject. Some of the best men on
the Democratic side will, of course, make
strong speeches during the next three days,
but it is not likely that fillustaering will be resorted to to defeat the bill. Ex-Gov. Campbel
of Ohlo is now preparing a paper, which he will
give to the country, stating the grounds upon
which the Democrats of the North oppose the
enacement of any Federal election law, and
other Plemocrats of Frommence in the North
will follow his example.

There is no doubt whatever that there is a
very strong sentiment among the Republicans
of the ifouse against the bill, and this only by
the most dictatorial methods that Messrs,
lieed, McKinley, Lodge, Rowell, and other
leaders can keep their colleagues from breaking out in open warfare. It seems certain now
that Messrs, Coleman of Louisiana, Lehibach of
New Jersey, and Ewart of North Carolina will
work and vote against the bill, but there is no
reason to suppose that there will be any
trouble in getting a mijority to pass if. The
liepublicans are somewhat surprised and much
disappointed at the disaffection of Mr. Lehiback. He is a strong representative G its own problem.

that the Fouth should be let alone to work out its own problem.

Comptroller of the Currency Lacey has sent out requests to all national banks asking them to report fully the character of their receipts on July 1 and Sept. 17. His object is to learn what figure money actually cars in the banking business. A similar request was made by Comptroller John Jay Knox in 1881. It had been discovered that in London 563 of the bank receipts were in the form of checks and bills, while only 2.2 was in coin and notes. Mr. Knox found that in all the national banks on Sept. 17, 1881, the actual receipts were made up 0.65 of gold coin. 0.16 of silver, 4.06 of paper money, and 95, 13 of checks and drafts. Mr. Lacey's idea is to ascertain to what extent these figures have changed in nine years. The Comptroller also has asked for the first time a report of the amount of drafts drawn by national banks during the year ending June 30 on the three central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Lonis, and also on the sixteen other reserve cities. This will give the information as to how the business is divided mmong they are has been some speculation as to the

the various cities, facts at present not known.

There has been some speculation as to the reason for the apparent delay in sending notice to the Senate of the action of the House upon the amendments to the Silver bill. It appears that it is the almost invariable rule, when notliying the Senate that the House has disagtreed to one of its amendments and asks for a conference, to accompany the request with the names of the House conference. In this particular instance the delay is in the selection of the conference, the Speaker having as yet been unable to settle conflicting claims so as to secure a committee that will fairly represent the feeling of the House. Consequently the formal communication to the Senate of the roquest for a conference has been delayed. It is expected that the committee will be appointed to-morrow.

The War Department building and its an-The War Department building and its annexes have been draped in mourning out of
respect to the memory of the late George W.
McCrary, who was Secretary of War in the
Cabinat of Mr. Hayes. Owing to the oversight
of somebody the clerks in the department
were robbed of the privilege of a holiday,
which they always get on the death of an exsecretary. The department was not informed
of the date of Mr. McCrary's funeral, and
could not issue the order for a holiday. It is
the lifet case on record where Government
clerks failed to get all they were entitled to
by law and custom.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: following nominations:
Lieut. Cell Jackard N. Batchelder. Deputy Quarter
master-tieneral to be Quartermaster-General with the Brigadler Genera | Lumphere to be Postmaster at Silver Creek,

John I Lamphere to be Postmaster at Silver Creek, N. V.

Gen. R. N. Batchelder was born in New Hamishire in 1832. He enlisted as First Lieurenant, and realimental quantermaster in the First New Hamishire legiment, and rese rapidly through various grazies until he became Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomic in 1864, which position he held until the close of the war. He received more brevet than any officer of the Quartermasters formeritorious service uring the war, and the ondergements given him by Gens, Grant, Mende, Hamenes, Inguils, and others are of the highest character. He had strong army and civilian resommendations, and was appointed on his record made during and since the war.

A number of members of the local assembly of the Federation of Labor were before the liquide Committee on Labor to-day and spent some time in pointing out features of the bill to enforce the light-hour law that were not entirely satisfactory to them, and suggesting amendments. The bill was agreed upon by the committee some time ago, and was subseamendments. The bill was agreed upon by the committee some time ago, and was subsequently reported to the House. As a result of the talk the committee will when the bill is called up in the House endeavor to have it amended in particulars desired, which include the restoration of the penalty clause for a violation of its provisions, which was struck out in committee.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to Entrehild & Co. of East Peoperell, Mass., the contract for turnishing 505,000 or more pounds of distinctive paper for use in printing internal revenue stamps at their bid of 63-10 cents per pound. Their proposal was not the lowest, but was deemed the most advantageous to the Government. Government.

Secretary Windom had another long conference with the President to-day in regard to the selection of the nine Appraisers provided for in the Customs Administrative bill. It is known that the President desires to dispose of this matter as soon as possible, and it is said at the Treasury Department that if the appointments are not made to-morrow they certainly will be early next week.

When Senator Cushman K. Davis entered when Schalor (using a k. Davis entered the Senate chamber this noon his brother Senators discovered that he had sacrificed his long, drootling moustable, thereby making his face as hald as his pare. Senator ingalis, in choicest spreasm congratulated the Minnessta Senator on the transformation.

"Well, I don't know," responded Mr. Davis;
"but it seems as it I made a bad start this morning."

"How so?" asked Mr. Ingalls.
"Why, as I was starting from my house a friend called out to me. 'Hello, Wanamaker."

Changes in the Civil Service Regulations ALBANY, June 26.-At a recent meeting of the State Civil Service Commission amendments were made to the New York city civil service regulations which will tend to make the competitive examination system more effective in that city. Hereafter no temporary appointments can be made of persons on the eligible list for permament appointments, nor shall the name of any person remain on the eligible list for appointment or promotion more than one (formerly five) year from the than one formerly fivel year from the date of his examination, provided an appointment from that list has been made within the year. Another amendment to the rules which remedies a claring detect heretolore existing, is one which provides that or person-field be examined for promotion on transfer from any position in the non-competitive of the conjectitive class. Formerly a man was employed as a day laborer under the non-competitive class, and after ormerly a man was employed as a day laborrunder the non-competitive class, and afterbe expiration of his first year's work as a laorer be could, under the rules, be transferred
9 a competitive position without passing
competitive examination. The name
f any person may be stricken from
he eligible list for cause satisfacory to the Supervisory Board, to be
provided in the minutes of the Hoard, and subect to revision by the Mayor. No person while
in the eligible list for any position shall be alowed to take his or ber name off the said list
or the purpose of entering another examinaion to increase his or her rating, except at the
nd of one year from the day of examination. end of one year from the day of examination.

Cleveland Told Him to Stick.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 26 .- M. D. Harter of Mansfield, Ohio who was nominated by the Fifteenth Ohio Democratic Congress Convention yesterday on the 153d ballot is sure to be elected, as the district has about 4.000 lemocratic majority. After the nomination Mr. Harter shower a letter he had received a few days is one from w. President Cleveland organization to stand for the boundarion and on no account to withdraw. The miss in the cocanut will readily be seen when it is known that Harter is an open and above-board free trader. He is a rich manulauturer.

A BIG BANKING MONOPOLY.

PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE INTER-NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK, The Capital to be \$10,000,000, which may be Increased up to \$15,000,000 - Limited to Twenty Years - Headquarters Either New York or Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Mr. Ivens has had his say and the House Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report a bill which will create the greatest banking monopoly since the days of the old United States Bank. The measure boars the alluring title of a bill o carry into "effect the recommendations of the International American Conference." by the incorporation of an international American liank. If favorable legislation shall result it will be because of the great desire of the people to establish trade relations with our outhern neighbors; but even if the proposed bank should fall to find a lucrative business in the South it will still have extraordinarily profitable field of operations in this country, and n time will throw a heavy shade upon the national banks of five or six great cities in the

United States.
The bill as originally drawn by Mr. Hitt has seen materially changed, and as it comes from the committee it is substantially a charter for an enormous banking monopoly. The gentlemen named as Commissioners to carry out the organization of the bank are John B. Henderson of Missouri, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, William Henry Trescott of South Carolina, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, Andrew Carnegie of Pennsylvania. Clement Studebaker of Indiana, John Hanson of Geor-

Ina. T. Jofferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, Andrew Carnegle of Pennsylvania. Clement Studebaker of Indiana, John Hanson of Georgia. Henry G. Davis of West Virginia Charles It. Fint of New York, and Morris M. Estee of Calfornia. The capital of this bank is to be \$10,000,000, one-quarter of which is to be paid in before organization, and one-half to be paid in before organization, and one-half to be paid in within the next two years. This capital may be increased to any sum up to \$25,000,000. The life of the bank is limited to twenty years, and it is to have power to borrow money to the extent of the capital stock paid in to receive deposits, to buy and sell exchange, coin, and bullion, to issue letters of credit, to loan money on personal security, to act as balies for the safe keeping of property and securities, and in short, to carry on the special kind of business which private firms like Drexel, Morran & Co. and Feabody, Kidder & Co. have been able to do. and which the national banks are not empowered to do.

The clause authorizing the bank to act as the financial agent of any nation, Government, State, or municipality has been stricken out of the till, but the same object is attained by allowing it to deal in all personal and interest-boaring securities. It may not, however, act as administrator or resolver, nor may it necessities and holt teal estate boyond the value of 20 ter cent, of its talt in capital. The bank is to have five branches in the United States with a head office in either New York or Washington. This makes its charter good for New York, Pulladelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Chicago, and either Washington or Boston, or for six citles it washington or Hoston, and with the annoted bank is so large as to make them prime favorities

AGAINST JOHN R. DUFF.

He Can't Get a New Accounting from Butchinson and Kennedy.

John R. Duff sued William J. Hutchinson and George H. Kennedy for a reformation of a general release executed by him in favor of the defendants, and for an accounting. Duff had been dealing on the "street" through the defendants, and when they dissolved partnership on Dec. 31, 1881, there was a settlement between the partners, and they submitted a statement to him. He claimed that the account was incorrect, and asserted that he was entitled to \$1.0 m.000 and that the defendants had defrauded him. They denied it, A com promise was finally made, and the plaintiff, for (0.140), executed a general release. Subse-

5750.000, executed a general release. Subsequently Dain claimed that there were other errors in the accounts and brought this stil. The complaint made no offer to return the \$750.000, the evidence on the trial showed that Puff was incapable of making such a return, and the Judge dismissed the complaint. On appeal the General Term affirms that judgment. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who wrote the opinion says:

I would be the height of injustice to allow this plain in to intend the opinion while the height of the plaint to intend the plaint in the complaint. It is the plaint of the plaint the plaint that the height of the plaint was not in a condition upon the press discussion of the plaint was not in a condition upon the press of affect by him to claim that the release should be restricted to the ican claim that the release should be restricted to the ican about which he says it was intended to relate the other transit does not affect that propose time of the other transit does not affect that propose item. An instrument cannot be restricted in the other transit does not affect that propose item. An instrument cannot be restricted in the state of the other transit does not affect that propose item. An instrument cannot be restricted in the state of the other transit does not affect that propose item. An instrument cannot be restricted in the state of the Judges Brady and Daniels concur in this

More Complication for St, Stephen's,

"The consolidation of St. Stephen's Church with the Church of the Holy Trinity of Harlem is further off than ever before," said Lawyer William H. Hamilton yesterday, He is of counsel for the anti-consolidationists of St. Stephen's Church. "The recent decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the decision of Judge Allen of the Court of Common Pleas relative to the injunction merely has the effect

relative to the injunction merely has the effect of threwing the costs amounting to leaveen \$200 and \$300, onto the church. Our abeliention for an injunction was to prevent consolidation before the church election on April 7 has because the old vestry havored consolidation. The election being over, our object was accomplished.

The vestry as it stands to day, consists of only three members Charles E. Fleming, William S. Watson, and Charles Schroeder, who are all favorable to us and against the rector, the flew, A. B. Hart, in his purpose of consolidation. In the quo warranto action triol ately before Judge Daly and a lury it was found that six of the other vestrymen. Stephen R. Weeks, Thomas F. tock, Edwin K. Lalien, Edmand L. Mooney, Henry W. Mooney, and S. Montgomery Fike, were guilty of usurping the offices of churchwarden and vestrymen, and together with William G. Smith, they were custed. Each one of these will have to pay costs amounting to \$116. were custed. Each one of these will have to pay costs amounting to \$116.

We have now applied for an order from Judge Bookstaver directing the rector, Mr. Hart, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him compelling him to join with the three members of the vestry in a call for a special election. The motion will come up before Judge Bookstaver on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

Licetor Hart, it is said, has declared that he would not order a new election until compelled. would not order a new election until compelled to do so by the courts.

Decided Against the Bunk in the Bedeil

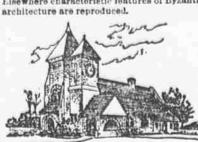
Hamilton Odell, referee in the suit of Lawyers Shirman, Barlow, Larocque & Choate against the Bank of the State of New York, to recover the amount of James E. Bedell's forgeries, fied his report in the County Clerk's office yester-day. He fluts in favor of the firm for the claim, \$198.045.50, with interest, which makes the to-tal \$218.519.13.

The Work of Train Weschers. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 26.-Two boys saw two men put heavy timbers on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee track last night. A passenger train struck the obstruction derailing the engine and killing Fireman Nesser of Detroit.

New Saturday Afternoon Express New York to Long Branch and Point Pleas-nat via Pennsylvanta Rallroad.
Communities on Saturday June 18 a new fast train the root from New York to Point Pleasant on Saturday volumes of these of rings a his foliaty out he contained will leave hew York his foliaty by M. arrive a Long Branch 2-71 M. and Pout Pleasant 3-78 M. The instruments of the crime affords an opportunity of visiting these popular resures never before chipyed.— WARWICK'S NEW CHURCH.

Dedicated Testerday by the Dutch Re-formed Congregation.

The Dutch Reformed Church in the pretty viliage of Warwick, which lies among the hills of Orange county, near the Jersey line, was dedicated vesterday. It is a picturesque edifice of a modified form of the Byzantine style of architecture. Its twin towers have pyramidal roofs, and its main roof is ridged, as are those of its several porches. The doors and windows are arched after the Roman manner. Elsewhere characteristic features of Byzantine architecture are reproduced.



But it is the material of which it is constructed, more, perhaps, than its style of architecture, that makes the building noteworthy. It is built of the conglomerate known as field stone, with trimmings of Warwick limestone. The main building is shingled with wood, but the towers and porches are roofed with Spanish tiles of a rich brown color, which is thrown into relief by the prevailing tint of gray. Much of the field stone retains its na-tive moss and lichen, which becomes tive moss and lichen, which becomes a bright green when wet with rain or dew. beveral of the sones have been shaped by the action of water into fantastic faces—notably one in the south wall—which are as weird as the Gothic gargoyles of mediaval churches, less the manifest newness of the Spanish tiles and limestone trimmings, the effect of the field stone, with its occasional garment of moss, is to render the building, which was not iniched until within a few days, venerable in appearance.

appearance.
The building is 136 feet long and 74 feet wide.

The building is 136 feet long and 74 feet wide. The towers are 80 feet high. The church sears about 500 revsons. Behind is a Sunday school room, seating 150 children. Over this is a dining room and kitchen, where entertainments will be held. The auditorium is finished in oak. E. G. W. District of this city was the architect of the building.

The auditorium was decorated for yesterday's dedication with field flowers. Masses of white and ox-cyed daisles, buttercups, and ferns were pilod in front of the pulpit, while evergreens bring from the gallery. The church was crowded. The liev, Peter Crispell, pastor of the church told the story of its erection. Among other things, he said that the edilice cost \$33,000. Milling the Said that the edilice cost \$33,000. Milling he said that the edilice cost \$30,000. Milling he said that the edilice cost \$30,000. Milling he said that the edilice cost \$30,000. Milling he said that he edilice cost

Then he and his Friends Resist the Police,

Boston, June 23.-Jacob Bartnick, a Russian Jew, who keeps a small cobbler shop at the north end, stabbed Michael Haley of Newton with a shoe knife at noon to-day and killed him. Haley came in to have his shoes re naired, and the men quarrelled over linley's alloged refusal to pay for the work, Bartnick told his wife to go for a policeman, and when she left the shop he grasped a knife with a blade like a stiletto and stabbed Haley, Bartnick's young brother, Chaskill Bartnick, 16 years of age, held Haley, it is said while the stabbing was done. After the stubbing Haley was carried out of the shop, as they did not want him to die inside.

Poilceman Cadigan, who was in plain clothes and on his way home to dinner, heard cries of murder and ran to Bartnick's shop, where he saw the latter standing with a knife in his hand. Bartnick throw the knife behind him, and as Cadigan tried to selze him he drew back

and as Cadigan tried to selze him be drew back and hit the colleoman in the face with his fists. The room was crowded with friends and relatives of the cobbler, and they all attacked Cadigan, who was thrown down on the floor and kicked and pounded.

Notwithstanding this florce attack the poleoman got up and dragged Bartnick outside and handouffed him. With the assistance of Policeman Burr, who arrived on the scene a few moments later, and two teamsters, the prisoner was dragged to the nearest patrolox. While waiting for the wagon to arrive the policemen and those who had added them were again attacked by the crowd_who were were again attacked by the crowd, who were armed with brickbats and clubs. Before the arrival of the wagen the crowd was beaten back, and the prisoner, with one or two of the crowd was carried to the station with the

s of age, and lived in Newton. He was a labering man. He was stabled in two places. One cut penetrated his heart and the other his left long and he died almost instantly. Michael Barnick the man arrested for the murder, is about 28 years of age. He and his wife are in custody, and Jo-soph Doran, a companion of Haley, is held as a

witness. Cornell State Scholarships,

ALBANY, June 26.-The following awards of the State Cornell scholarships have been made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to students of New York city and vicinity: To Samuel Scott Stater of 210 West 127th street and Charles Delano Hobart of 29 West Ninth street itwenty-two vacancies in the allotment to New York city, by reason of lack of applicants, were divided among the different sections of the State, where students were found desirous of attending Cornell University;
George Strettle Edmonds of Gion Covo. Queens county; John Woodruff Dix of New Brighton, and Linwood Asa Murray of Tottenville, lichmond county; Philip Fownley White of Nyack, Nathaniel C. Robbins of Nyack, Herbert Latham Fordham of Greenport, L. L. and the following from Brooklyn: Emily Wyckoff Berry of 595 Macon street, Charlotte Wells Brown of 371 Fourth street, Sendle Miria Jenness of 925 Dean Street, George Fred Brown, Jr. of 625 Greene avenue, Hugh Carpenter Himrod of 236 Union street, Marguerite Thousan Lee of 378 Third street, George A. Soll of 364 Mare street, William Herbert Bole of 15 Clinton street, Bertha Wilson of 32 Hancock Street, Joseph Caledonio Beassa of 147 Eleventh street, and Frederick William Field of 88 Sixth avenue. desirous of attending Cornell University;

The Sugar Trust Case.

Sanatoga, June 26, - Gorham Parks, Clerk of the Court of Appenis, being questioned by a reporter as to the allegations printed in several New York papers to the effect that some one had advance knowledge of what the Court's decision in the Sugar Trust case would be and and offered to sell it in Wail street on Friday

The allegations are cruel and are entirely without foundation. The fact is that the Judges held their last consultation on the case on Monday night, at which time a final decision was reached. From the Judges' private consultation clerk, Mr. Brownley, was excluded from this consultation. No one outside of the Judges knew what the decision was until it was handed to me in oren court by this Judge luger at precisely 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning." "The allegations are crue, and are entirely

A Note Found Concealed in the Mune of Horse. Burrato, June 26 .- The following dainty little not was concealed in the flowing mans of a borse which was sold this week in the flast Buffalo market:

"This is Mand Sherman Treat her kinds, she is a real lady's horse, kind (or he or brive and is quest she was hern he old live or brive and is quest she made by the old late of the or brive and is quest she had not on the old late of the old late of the or bright of the or bright of the old late old late of the old late old la The horse seemed like a levable little equire and found a ready sale at a good price. The buyer discovered the note and read it.

Electric Cars Making Business for the Courts,

Boston, June 26.-Whatever clas may be the result of Hoston, June 26.—Whatever case may be the result of electric street cars in the city. Help are pretty sure to make business for the courts. The sum of \$132,000 is claimed as damages against the West Find Street Holling and the court of the sum of \$100,000 is claimed as damages against the West Find Street Holling and the claim of the West Find Street Holling as a statuted or not dan 1. There are no records as a sum of the property case having deen injured by coming into contact with the electric care.

Hospital Graduates Club.

Algary, June 26 - The Hospital Graduates' Club is a new Gotham society just incorporated here. Its pur-pose is "the advancement of medical accence and the pose is the avancement of inclinal arience and the marratement of in inclinate in the practice of same. The trustees of the total case of the mast T. Annot Mannitz, the mast T. Annot Mannitz, the mast T. Annot Mannitz, the trustees of the trustees of the trustees. Artist R. Fownshend, N. West Thrity account airest, belook in the project of the trustees. James R. Newcombe 131 West Sixty first airceit. Boya. W. Armiden R. West Twenty first airceit, and Edwin T. Doubleday, St. West Sixteenth airceit, and Edwin T. Doubleday, St. West Sixteenth airceit.

The most extraordinary vegetable remedy yet discov-The most extraordinary vegetable remedy set discovered. An absolute cure for all hereditary or acquired blood diseases. Infallible in scrofuls, cancer, rheumatism, disfiguring eroptions, and disorders of stomach, liver, and kidneys of adults and children. Pronounced by leading physicians of New York the greatest blood cure known. Send for descriptive book containing endorsements of prominent physicians and many cured in New York.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1890.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1880. "This certifies that two years ago, while residing in Florida. I was attacked with a very severe eruption upon the chin, resulting in a thickening of the skin and tissue underneath. This was followed by formations the same bealtissue underneath. This was followed by formations of pustules or small boils all over the chin, some healng and others constantly forming, leaving behind then rep pits like those left by small-pox, some of the desp pits like those left by small-pox, some of them large enough to admit point of little flager. I came to New York shortly after, and was under the treatment of physicians here without benefit. During this time two employed by the cable road as conductor, but was discharged en account of the requisive appearance of my chin, as lady passeners objected to my disguisting appearance. I was hopeless as to ever being coped and amost desperate on account of my not being able to obtain a position on account of my my pearance was as a last resort induced to try the 'actus Rimod Cure, and, after seven weeks of treatment by this remedy alone I am deligated and thankful to state that am entirely cured of the disguisting disease, and hardly enders and recommend this truly wonder Very respectfully.

State McChaller D. 1001 Curp P.

THE CACTUS BLOOD CURE.

Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All Druggists sell it. Fend for descriptive

pamphlets and certificates
ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.,

SHE BID FOR THE CASINO. Pauline Hall's Offer of Four Per Cent, Div-

idends to Stockholders. Pauline Hall and her financial backers have een trying to secure a lease of the Casino building for next winter over the heads of the Aronsons. Miss Hall has sent this letter to Sheriff Daniel E. Sickles, whom she had known to be a former opponent of the Aronson man-agement:

Regiment:

Having observed at the various meetings of the stockholders of the New York Concert Company that you
were a stockholder of that unfortunate company () being also one, in view of the influential position you occupy, I sake the liberty of asking if you would allow Mrcharles Fox to commit with you as to the proper way of
piacing before the stockholders a proposition to lease
the property for a term of years. I propose to pay all
interest except on meating debt (which is an unknown
quantity), and four per coat to the stockholders, pay
able quarterly, commencing Feb. 1, 1881. I will be able
to furnish the proper security. Mr. Fox is ready to put
the proposition in proper form if there is any possibility
of accomplishing anything. Your strily,
Juxa 1s, 1860.

Lawver Fox had an interview with the Shariff.

of accomplishing anything. Yours truly,
June 1, 1890.

Lawyer Fox had an interview with the Sheriff,
who referred him to another lawyer, and that
is as fur as the negotiations have gone. Miss
Hall is advised that the Aronson lease expires
this year, but the New York Concert Company
(which is really the Aronson) has a longer
lease, so it is not regarded as possible that
Miss Hail can get the theatre. Miss Hall is
mistaken, too, about the Casino debt being an
unknown quantity. The last report of the
directors gave the indebtedness as \$126,000 odd
\$88,600 odd of which is represented by bonds,
leaving a floating debt of about \$38,000.

"I am tired of the Casino and everything
connected with it." Sheriff Sickles said, "and I
do not see why Miss Hall wrote to me about
this. I am not going to do anything in the
matter."

matter.
Manager Albert Atonson smiled at Miss
Hail's offer, and instmated that it amounted to
nothing and that she would never be able to
get the building. Toby Remembered the Way Home, Toby is an old friend of the fishermen who

put up at Fitzgerald's hotel at the Great Kills. Staten Island. He is a cross between a French poodle and a skye terrier. Consequently he is a very hairy and ragged-looking old tramp. He is a confirmed loafer, too, and works the baskets, not for fish, however, but for sandwiches, But he is friendly and good natured, and a pet with all the rod and reel men. He is always ready to accept an invitation to go Eshing, for he likes to be in a boat. He takes great interest in mossbunkers. In the days of his youth and inexperience he used to jump overboard after them; but he has learned that they are too quick for him. So he contents himself now with cocking his ears at them and thinking of

too quick for him. So he contents himself now with cocking his ears at them and thinking of all his past vain efforts to catch one.

About three weeks ago Toby was stolen. There was gloom in the hotel, and when fish stories were out of order Toby's virtues and peculiarities were discussed in the barroom. The wide search for him trought out the melancholy fact that he had been last seen on a train for St. George, with two New Yorkers. A search for him was made in the city, but it was of no avail. Toby was given up as a lost dog. But he came home the other day. A dog answering his description was seen at the ferry house in Whitehall streat. He beat his passage to St. George, where he took the train for Gifford's. In the smoking car one of the railroad men noticed him, and thought that he looked like Flizgerald's dog. He inquired if anybody owned him, but there was no claimant, and when the train arrived at Gifford's Toby, for Toby it was jumped off in great glee, frisked around some of his friends at the station for a lew moments, and then started for home. Now he receives all the attention due to a hero.

Competing Architects Have Mad to Wait. Under the head of "Civio Responsibility," the current peace of Architecture and Building attacks the city dovernment because of its alleged neglect of plans for a new municipal building advertised for over a year ago, when \$1 less was offered each for first and second best, and Se Geach for third and fourth best. The Commis-sion that advertised for the bids consisted of the Comp-truler, the Chamberlain, and Alderman Storm, and the triller, the Chamberian, and Alderman Storm, and the awards were to be made by a committee of three architects and a civil engineer selected by the Mayor. Architects and adding companie that eight sets of plane will refer in in response to that advartagement and that they still lie in the Campiroller's office "unopened and ignored." Myers and yesterday afternoon that the agitation against the use of city (La) Park as a size followed right is ter the advertisement for plans. It resulted in a passage of a low preventing the use of the park and putilization mention pool as entirely different bases. The Commissionly suspended a tion pending that agitation, and have not vet held a vecting under two rev law. It would need the companion and probably within a week, and whatever claims the archited as he cent in plane had against the city would then be considered.

Beat the Policeman and Rescued his Prisoner. Policeman Robert Davis of the Atlantic avenue ata

tion in Brooklyn arrested Thomas Havens, a drunken nears, on Wednes in night. On the way to the station

Miss Edson's Will Contested. A contest has finally been instituted over the will o ary A. Edson, who gave so largely to Episcopal charit

How is Your Blood?

af you feel that your blond is not in good condition, do not lose time and take the risk to the point at once by using S. S. S. This is the remedy which you need, and don't be pursuaded to take any of the so-called blood medicines because they are cheap, or because the druggist makes a few cents more per bottle.

An Old Sore Healed.

I had a painful, annoying sore on my leg, near the knee, that troubled me for over two years. I tried various remedies, but the sore instead of healing up, continued to grow larger, and to cause me more pain until I began to look for a crutch. Through the advice of a friend, who was cured of a similar trouble I took S. S. S. and in a few weeks was cured entirely. The sore healed up, and there is not even a scar left to mark the place.

CHABLES A. SUMNER. May 10, 1800. Mt. Vernon, Oblo. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Morses, Enrringes, &c.

FLANDRAU & CO. 878, 874, 876 BROOME ST.

Spring and Summer Carriages OF THE BEST CLASS. BUCKBOARDS VICTORIAS (Burrey Styles (In Oak and Painted), WAGON ETTEM, OMNIBUSES, LANDAUS, ROURAWAYS ROCKAWAYS (Ex. Front). ROCKAWAYS

Dog and Village Carta, Gigs, Stanhopes, Phaetons, Read Wagons, Fancy Read Trais, Depot Wagons, Doc-tors Phaetons, Children's Traps, Buckboards, Ex. Top Cabriolsts, Top Fony Phaetons,

SECOND-HAND

Bronghams, Landaus, Kockaways, Coach Carts, Omni-buses, Road Wagons, Phaetons, Ex. Top. Cabrinlets, Vic-torias, Fancy Traps, Curtain Rockaways, Landaulets. A SEJONEN'S SALE,—I shall sell at public auction,
A SEJONEN'S SALE,—I shall sell at public auctions,
through E. L. Goodsell, auctioners, at 221 Washington at, New York city, on Monday, July 7, 1880, at of
collock moon, the horses, trucks harness, and office
furniture of the late firm of Fairbanes, Parker,
JAN, WICOMB, Jr., Assignee,

WAGONH, WAGONH

BUSINESS WAGONS, TRUCKS, VANS, and harness, onr own make, for sale cheap on easy terms.
United States Wagon Co., bil av., corner 46th st. BREWSTER T CART, in perfect order, \$300, also other second-hand Carriages cheap. UNITED STATES CARRIAGE COMPANY, 3d av., cor. 40th at. STREET SPRINKLING TRUCKS patent or plain, as reduced trices. W. WESTERFIELD & BON. 177 Prince et. New York.

Miding Arademies.

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: Illustrated catalogues free WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers at

LUCIEN W. SPERRY'S SUICIDE. He Kills Himself Rather than Meet Dis-

grace in Court. New Haven, June 26,-Lucien W. Sperry, one of New Haven's most prominent citizens not many years ago, shot and killed himself this morning at 11 o'clock. He was 70 years old, and served the city as Mayor and represented

and served the city as Mayor and represented it in the Legislature. He was a descendant of one of the earliest families of New Haven, and was a brother of N. D. Sperry.

The suicide was caused by financial froublea, Mr. Sperry was some years ago appointed trustee of an estate valued at \$16,000. Within the past few weeks relatives have been trying to get control of the estate, and Mr. Sperry was ordered by the Court to reader his account. He could account for only \$5,000 or \$7,000, and was practically adjudged an embezzler, and would probably have been arrested had he not shot himself. Besides this, be had worsted several men in different ways to the extent of several men in different ways to the extent of several thousand dollars, and was under at least \$50,000 criminal indebtedness, without a dollar with which to clear himself. Mr. Sperry always lived in fine style, and had passed much of his life in Europe. The suicide has caused a sensation, as he shot himself in his home, which is in one of the most fashionable portions of Orange street.

Mrs. Lithgow Entitled to a Divorce. Judge O'Brien yesterday gave Lizzie J. Lithgow a decree of absolute divorce from Thomas Lithgow, to whom she was married in Charlestown, Mass., in November, 1876. Lithgow, it appears from the papers, is a bigamist and general scamp. He was born in the West Indies, and is described in the Denver News of Dec. 31, 1889, as a travelling salesman for "W. F. & M. K. Thurber, coffee importers," A olip-F. & M. K. Thurber, coffee importers." A elipping from this paper is made part of the case, and it relates the cause of the divorce suit. Lithgow, it states, went to Sait Lake City on Dec. 15, 1888, and married Miss Frances Phillips, to whose father he had represented himself as a man of means, who was going to invest \$1,000,000 in 19th. Upon Mr. Phillips's introduction he drow on bankers of Sait Lake City. He and his bride came East on their wedding tour, and he took her to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but had the trunks sent to the St. James. He left her at the former hotel, went to the St. James, rilied her trunks, and then disappeared. He was captured in Denver and his real wife saw the case published in the New York newspapers. The custody of the three children is awarded to her.

Women Must Have the Same Chances as

Men. Norme Dame, Ind., June 26.-Bishop Spalding of Peoria, speaking to the faculty and students of Notre Dame University, said that the position of women had been the position that the Southern planters gave their slaves. It was no better to-day than it was years ago. It was no better to-day than it was years ago. They were treated kindly, as the slaves of the men had been treated, but kent in incorance. In this country, however, wemen had emanchated them-selves, American mone are more intelligent than American men. He demanded the highest education for women, and declared ene must henceforth work side by eide with man for the prizes for which men work and with man for the prizes for which men work and with

A Decision Against the Pirated Encyclo-

Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, handed down decisions adver-e to the defendants in the three suits brought under the copyright law against the Henry G. Allen Commany which is republishing the 'Encyclopedia britannica, funtar dition, and solving it for a low price in two cases Adam and Charles Black, the Edinburgh publishers of the Encyclopedia, were the complainants and in the other the Forthers of this city should. The solic work has along the Forthers of this city should. The solic work has along two articles upon a merican history, one by Francis A. Walker and the other by the last for Askander John ston, which were written for the land clopedia, but for being used allowed and upon equations to the fore being used allowed upon equations to the depreciated by the synthers. Demargers were entered to all the suits upon the ground, among others that the captrighting of the articles in green on was a trick employed to deprive American publishers of the egain with of regions, and that the Times, therefore had no standing in equity. In the case, in cloving the walker article and the Scribner maps the lamburger was estained upon a technical point, leave was given the planning to amend their compassin, and the hemister was estained upon a technical point, leave was given the planning to amend their compassin, and the hemister was estained upon a technical point, leave was given the planning to amend their compassin, and the hemister was estained upon a technical point. Charles Black, the Edinburgh publishers of the Ency.

For a Revision of the Facine Law.

The Executive Committee of the " New York Citizens" Alliance to Promote the Engineer of a Just, Efficient, and Popu at Excise Law " met yes etd by the as-Senator John G. Boyd's law office in the vest lack Times build-John G. Hoyd's law office in the vest look Times building. About thirty persons were present. John J. Martin presided The Eex Mr. tone introduced a resolution, which was adopted, inviting a leatzens who are willing to set as organizer of Assembly And Flaction district committees to early and the standard of the Assembly And Flaction district remaintees to the Property of the Assembly And Flaction inviting the following the Assembly and the district of the city of the Assembly to view and a remainder of the Assembly to view and the Assembly to the Assembly the Assembly to the Assembly to the Assembly the Assembly the Assembly to the Assembly the Assembly the Assembly to the Assembly to the Assembly the Assembly to t

Miss Oldham Brew Her Own Will.

Anna T. Oidham, formerly of Cincinnatt, died here resulty. She had drawn her own will properly, givbequests to observe the execution however is probably defective, as the subscribing witnesses have testified before blowed P. Underthi, assistant to the surgical that they did not sign the paper in the presence of cash other, that they did not see her sign, and that although they supposed it to be her will, she did not say that it was.

Good Advice.

Several years ago I was covered with Boils to such an extent that my life was in misery. of serious illness by taking nostrums, but go After trying a number of other remedies without any benefit, I was advised by a wholesale druggist at Columbus to try B. S. S. (Swilt's Specifics. One bottle of S. S. S. cured meentirely. I have not had a Boll since To those afflicted with Bods or skin eruptions, I give the same advice my whole, sale druggist gave me-take S. S. S.

DAVID ZAHTMAN, Druggist, May 10, 1890. Independence, Ohio.

A Permanent Cure.

For years I was troubled with the most malignant type of chronic blood trouble. After

trying various other remedies, without getting any benefit, I was induced by Joe Schell, a barter, who has since moved to St. Louis, and who was cured by Swift's Fpecific of a constitutional blood trouble, to take S. S. S. A few bottles cured me permanently. I also consider 8.8.8, the best tonic I ever saw. While taking it my weight increased and my health improved in every way. I have recommended S. S. S. to friends, and in every case they were satisfied with the results.

S. A. WRIGHT, Midway, Pa.